



Badger (Meles meles)

**SPECIAL TREES AND WOODS IN THE
CHILTERN**

**POND RESTORATION AT CADMORE
END**

INTRODUCTION TO FERNS (PART 3)

WYCOMBE WILDLIFE FAMILY GROUP

WILDLIFE AT HALF TERM

**CIRCULAR WALK FROM PENN TO
WINCHMORE HILL**

FROM THE KITCHEN WINDOW

LOOKING AFTER GARDEN WILDLIFE

ALL ABOUT BADGERS

WYCOMBE SWANS 2005 - 2006

WEB & EMAIL ADDRESSES

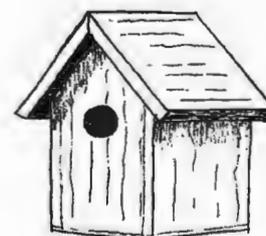
MEMBERSHIP DETAILS

NOTICE BOARD

- OBSERVATIONS
- WWG CONTACT LIST
- LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS



*Great Spotted
Woodpecker*



*Family Group made
bird boxes at their
March meeting - see
page 54*

Contact address, telephone and e-mail :
see pages 59 and 60

Registered Charity No : 1075175



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Wycombe Wildlife Group is a registered charity with the following objects:

To conserve the environment, mainly using volunteers, for the benefit of the public.

To educate the public in the principles and practice of conservation.

Within **Wycombe District** the Group:

Surveys wildlife habitats and their associated flora and fauna, giving those taking part plenty of opportunities to increase their knowledge and identification skills.

Helps manage local wildlife sites, undertaking practical conservation work on local nature reserves.

Provides advice to schools, other bodies and individuals on all aspects of wildlife.

Stimulates public interest in wildlife and its conservation.

Organises walks, talks and other activities covering a wide range of wildlife topics.

Provides advice on and encourages wildlife gardening.

Organises activities for young children and their parents.

Co-operates with other groups with similar aims and supports the Environment Centre on Holywell Mead.

Wycombe Wildlife News

is published 3 times a year to promote the Group and wildlife issues and inform members and the public of its activities.

Editor: Pat Morris

Produced by: Roger Wilding

Illustrations: Frances Wilding and Pat Morris

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Editorial

After 50 editions (and 16 years) of Wycombe Wildlife News

A lot has changed in and around Wycombe since I wrote my first Editorial for Wycombe Wildlife News in January 1990. Now, 50 editions (and 16 years) later, though I still have 30-40 species of bird visiting my garden annually, I no longer have the 18 species of butterfly I once recorded. The 11 species I counted last year was the lowest ever. My personal findings are backed up by national statistics: larger moths (which I also record in my garden) are in decline ("The State of Britain's Larger Moths" – Butterfly Conservation). Then, this March, I read that, in Britain, one in five wild flowers is threatened with extinction, according to the charity Plantlife.

The covetous way many of our gardens (even quite small ones) are eyed by developers, eager to infill any green space within the urban environment with high-density housing, is quite frightening. It can only serve to increase the decline of our plants and insects. Hanging on to our personal "patch" and gardening for wildlife and not just for ourselves, becomes more important than ever.

Pat Morris

AGM talk on 15th May 2006

All those interested in wildlife gardening will be pleased to know that there are plans to create an environmentally friendly garden within the walled garden at Hughenden Manor, and that Wycombe Wildlife Group has been invited to design and maintain an area in the walled garden for wild flowers. If you would like to support this project, come along to the talk at our AGM by Frank Parge, National Trust Head Gardener at Hughenden, and learn more.

New Members

We welcome the following new members, who have joined since December 2005:

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Kate Howard | Mr & Mrs Wilde | Angela Rees |
| Oakridge School | King's Wood School | Carrington Junior School |

Views expressed in this newsletter are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Group.
For the purposes of management of the Group, membership information is held on computer.

COPY DATE
Friday, 28 July 2006

Registered Charity No : 1075175

Celebrating special trees and woods in the Chilterns

Those living and visiting the Chilterns now have the opportunity to explore, understand and record their special trees and woods, thanks to a grant awarded by the Heritage Lottery Fund to the Chilterns Woodland Project.

Special trees and woods are found throughout the Chilterns. There may be a special tree on your village green, in your school grounds or local park, or on your favourite country walk in the Chilterns. This new project hopes to find and record them so they can be celebrated and managed sensitively and sustainably. There are lots of reasons why a tree might be classed as special. It may be big or old, planted to celebrate an event, or even be an odd shape! A woodland might be special if it contains a particular species, is a landscape feature or has a place in the local history books.

Liz Manley has been appointed to manage the Special Trees and Woods Project and will be coordinating a team of volunteers to research the history of special trees and woods in records, photos, paintings, maps,

books and direct from local people themselves. This three and a half year project aims to involve up to 50 registered volunteers and offers some diverse tasks. Under the supervision of experts, volunteers will collect data, oral history and photographs relating to special trees and woods which will be put on the project website for identification by the public. Liz has been pleased by the enthusiastic response from eager volunteers ready to research and record their local heritage. She still needs more help though, and would like to hear from anyone with time available to help. She is also keen to speak to people who can remember local stories concerning the woods: either memories of traditional woodland management or past events such as commemorative tree planting, a royal visit or a wartime plane crash.

So, if you have an interest in local history or the environment and want to try volunteering or have a story to share about your local woods then don't hesitate to get in touch with Liz on 01844 355525 or e-mail lmanley@chilternsaonb.org.



Liz Manley with some helpers measuring a special tree.

Photograph by Stewart Turkington

Pond restoration on Cadmore End Common

Cut off from the village of Cadmore End by the M40, Cadmore End Common can be accessed from the west via the B482, across the bridge leading to Kensham Farm, or from the east, leaving Bolter End Lane, by the Brickmakers Arms. A map of 1900 shows the western part of Cadmore End Common to be rough pasture with gravel pits and clay pits and, along the main track, extensive brick and tile works. Some of the pits have become seasonal ponds, heavily shaded by Willow, Blackthorn, and other fast growing scrub, an ideal habitat for some types of wildlife and a few less common marsh plants. Cadmore End Common is within the Chilterns AONB and is now part of a conservation area.

The largest pond shown on the old map is Head and Body Pond, a name which probably arose from its shape rather than some sinister history. Over the years the pond had shrunk in size and silted up with leaf litter from a variety of trees and scrub which grew in and around the pond. Bryan and Alison Edgley of Kensham Farm, landowners of the common, were as keen as members of Lane End Conservation Group (LECG), to prevent the pond from disappearing completely. The first step was to obtain a report from a recommended ecologist specialising in natural ponds. Following lengthy discussions with members of the Chilterns Conservation Board and rangers and other staff of WDC, the objective of opening up the pond and its surrounding area was agreed. Much time was spent on obtaining the necessary permissions for the planned work and on securing funding. The LECG gratefully accepted a substantial Special Project Grant from the Chilterns Conservation Board, an Environmental Action Grant from WDC and a financial contribution from Lane End Parish Council, whilst the landowner was able to secure funding from the Forestry Commission under the Woodland

Grant Scheme and the Woodland Improvement Grant Scheme.

Before any work started, letters to local residents described the planned work and leaflets attached to a few trees along public footpaths alerted walkers to the proposals. The disturbance caused by the contractors for ten days was kept to a minimum, and local residents were grateful for the firewood they were allowed to collect afterwards. The extracted leaf litter and silt was deposited into a deep former claypit close-by, which was then fenced off and marked as dangerous until it had settled.

After the contractors had left there was a large open pond with a surface area of just under 1000 sq m. The banks looked a bit raw for a few months until new vegetation began to spread in spring. LECG volunteers replanted the uprooted Bluebell bulbs and built wildlife habitats from sticks and branches collected from around the site. If any amphibians and aquatic insects had been disturbed, they certainly did not stay away long. There was plenty of frogspawn at the water's edge in spring with dragonflies and damselflies hovering over the emerging marsh plants. Occasionally a Heron explores the open water and Moorhens and ducks enjoy the natural food sources. By opening up the pond and by allowing sunlight to reach the water we were able to create a water-based habitat for wildlife quite different from all the other seasonal ponds hidden in the undergrowth. This contrast in habitat should ensure a greater biodiversity in this area than was possible prior to the pond restoration. Local residents, all members of the LECG, will continue to monitor the pond and, with the support of the landowners, maintain this area of Cadmore End Common as a haven for wildlife.

Bärbel Cheesewright
Lane End Conservation Group



*Head and
Body Pond
before and
after
restoration*



An introduction to ferns (Part 3)

Propagating your own ferns

Vegetative propagation

Propagation by division is the only way of propagating some cultivars but some forms take several years to produce a split crown. Rosette forming ferns can be split with a knife or two garden forks when dormant. Replant in situ if they have plenty of roots, or grow on in pots. For ferns with an over ground rhizome, peg down onto a pot of compost. Ferns with underground rhizomes or stolons can be split from the parent plant and potted up. Some ferns produce bulbils or plantlets on their fronds and these can be propagated by detaching a section and pinning it down into sterilized low-nutrient compost: using the latter encourages the bulbils to send out roots whereas the plantlets will take longer to establish if well fertilised compost is used. Cover with a polythene sheet to retain moisture and place in a cold frame or shady spot in a greenhouse. The plantlets will start to grow by the following spring but they are very slow to get going. Some ferns such as Hart's-tongue *Phyllitis (Asplenium) scolopendrium* can be propagated from the old leaf bases. Dig up a mature plant and peel off some old dead looking leaf bases. Wash and trim off any roots, plant upside down in sterilised compost with the base just protruding and seal in a plastic bag. Bulbils will form which will eventually form plantlets.

Propagating from spores

Propagation from spores is the best way to produce a large number of fern plants quickly. Not all cultivars will come true to type and hybridisation can occur if sowing more than one type at once: spores from one sowing can remain in the air for a long time and can land on the next sowing. Fern spores are ripe from July to September, depending on the species. They must be collected in dry weather after they have matured but before they have dropped. Place fronds in an envelope and leave for a couple of days until the spores have dropped. Separate the spores from any plant debris by gently tapping the fronds on a clean sheet of paper held at a slight angle. Spores will cling to the paper whilst the debris will fall down.

The longevity of fern spores varies between species. Generally black and brown spores such as those produced by Shield-ferns *Polystichum* spp and Buckler-ferns *Dryopteris* spp can remain viable for 6 months to a year whilst green spores such as those from Royal Fern *Osmunda regalis*

may only remain viable from a few days to a couple of weeks. The fresher the spores, the higher the germination rate, although storing spores in a fridge can prolong viability. The main factor for ensuring success is sterility. The environment needed for propagation of ferns is also ideal for the growth of algae, mosses and liverworts. Sterilizing the soil prevents these other plants from germinating. In the wild only a very small proportion of the millions of spores shed by each fern will actually germinate. A sterile environment will increase this percentage considerably.

Use a flower pot or catering-size ice cream container with a hole cut in one corner for drainage. Fill the pot or container with low-nutrient compost. Carefully flood the pot or container with boiling water, replace the lid or seal in plastic bag and allow to drain and cool overnight. Sterilize a knife, allow it to cool then dip the tip of the knife into the spores and tap them over the compost to sow thinly. If sown too thickly, the prothalli will not have room to develop. Replace the lid or plastic bag and place in a shaded position until a green bloom appears on the surface. This develops into a moss-like growth and eventually the first young fronds will appear. Spores sown in mid summer should show signs of developing in a couple of months. The first true fronds may appear before winter but will probably not be seen until the following spring. Spores sown in late autumn will take longer to develop. Once the young ferns are seen, gradually expose them to open air by removing the lid or bag for longer and longer periods: sudden exposure will kill the young plants. Prick out 1cm squares with as much depth of compost as possible into cell trays of sterile compost. Do not prick out individual plants as this will cause too much root disturbance. Lay a sheet of polythene on top of the pricked out plants for a couple of days to prevent them drying out. Once they grow away strongly, they can be potted on into individual pots.

Fiona Lanyon



Royal Fern
(*Osmunda regalis*)

WYCOMBE WILDLIFE FAMILY GROUP

Reports of Wycombe Wildlife Family Group meetings

JANUARY - MARCH 2006

by Kristina Frydberg

Saturday 14th January - Leaf art

Our new leader, David, had brought along a beautiful collage depicting Great Britain, made entirely out of leaves!

This was our starting point. Everyone chose a different subject, for example, a car, a swan, a garden, a wreath, and drew outlines on huge sheets of paper. We then dipped into a vast collection of different leaves. Some were green – ivy and conifers – but mostly they were brown deciduous winter leaves, interesting because of their characteristic shapes. Each person took home a leafy work of art.

Saturday 11th March - Bat and bird box making

This is always a popular activity because every family is able to construct a sturdy animal home for their own garden. Hannah and Theo made a bird box and a bat box (Hannah did most of the hammering). Laura made a nest box for a robin as well as an impressive Owl mask. Mary's Owl mask was extremely colourful and she looked very impressive when she wore it with a realistic curved beak. Everyone learned that they should blunt the end of each nail before hammering to stop the wood splitting.

Thank you to the staff at the Environment Centre for allowing us to use your wonderful facilities.

Wycombe Wildlife Family Group needs leaders

This group has been holding monthly activities for around 14 years. At the moment the group welcomes accompanied children of all ages to various conservation and environmental activities. We meet on the second Saturday of every month.

Two of our long standing leaders have left and we need 2 more adults to replace them. This is a chance for you!

Contact Julie Hopton on HW 421825 or Kristina Frydberg on HW 437185 (answerphone) for details. Applicants would need to be used to dealing with children, have a basic knowledge of "nature" and be prepared to undergo a CRB check.

Wildlife at Half Term

Members of Wycombe Wildlife Group spent a most successful day at Notcutts Booker Garden Centre on Wednesday 15th February 2006, when visiting families were able to see our display and take part in the various activities we had provided. This year's display focussed on gardening for birds, and provided lists of plants likely to attract them, while children were able to colour in bird pictures, complete a quiz, or do other puzzles.

Our table was busy all day, and organiser Pat Morris is grateful to all those who came along so willingly to help, especially Wendy who attended all day. Thanks to Julie Hopton of Wycombe District Council Ranger Service for providing materials, activities and assistance and to Mary Williams who took the photos. We are very grateful to Notcutts Booker Garden Centre for giving us the opportunity of participating in the event.

Pat Morris



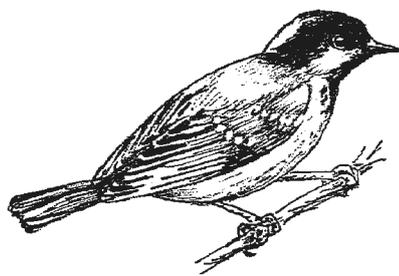
Photographs by Mary Williams

Circular walk from Penn to Winchmore Hill

It was a dry sunny day for our first walk of the year, led by Chris Seabury. Twenty-two of us set out from outside the Red Lion at Penn over fields with the cold wind blowing across our faces. We passed Puttenham Place Farm and stopped while Pat Morris told the group a little about the surrounding area. We carried on down to Church Knowl at Penn Bottom where Roger Wilding pointed out some large sarsen stones. We then went uphill through fields and woods on the Penn Estate, coming out in Horsemoor Lane, Winchmore Hill, by Gawde Water, known locally as Guardswater. There were no ducks in sight as the pond was frozen over. We crossed Butchers Field to Winchmore Hill Common. Goldfinches and a Robin were heard and a Coal Tit was sighted in one of the gardens. We walked down to the main road, which we crossed and followed the public footpath leading to Priestlands Wood,

watching a Red Kite overhead. After passing a patch of Broad Buckler-ferns and some newly planted Beech and Oak, we turned left into a field where Frances Wilding spotted some deer footprints in the mud. We passed through Penn Street Farm, crossed the road and followed the public right of way past Penn House. As we walked through the Grove, a Great Spotted Woodpecker was heard and as we reached Gravelly Way two Red Kites were seen, one calling to the other. We crossed the road and went up the only steep hill on the walk into Common Wood. After a short rest at the top of the hill, we made our way through Common Wood, into Pugh's Wood and back across the fields to Puttenham Place Farm, finishing back at the Red Lion with the cold wind still blowing. Everyone enjoyed this walk so much that more walks were requested.

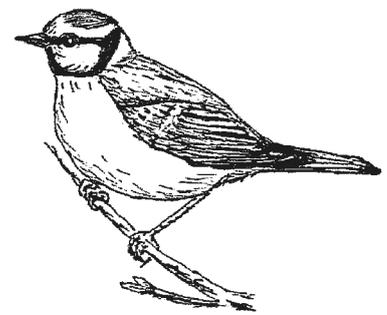
Karen Roberts



Coal Tit



Balm (*Melissa officinalis*)



Blue Tit

From the kitchen window by "Phil Space"

I've commented before on how serendipity plays a big part in which bird species one sees in the garden. Regular visitors become strangers. Last winter I often saw a pair of Blackcaps looking for food: this year I've seen the female once only. A small flock of Goldfinches have fed on the seed heads of Lemon Balm for several winters but this year I've only noticed one bird. The BTO say that Goldfinch numbers are increasing due to seed provided in garden feeders. Does this mean that my neighbouring garden has tastier food on offer than the Lemon Balm which I grow for them? And it's organic. But where do the same birds go when you are watching for the purpose of a survey? When I logged on to the RSPB website I was relieved to discover that I wasn't the only recorder whose garden was apparently avoided by the usual visitors. But only four in one hour was disappointing.

I have to consider that a family living nearby have two young cats. They hide in the shrubs growing beneath the Apple tree where I hang the feeders. I was surprised to see how high they can jump when inspired by the prospect of a feathered snack and moved the feeders higher up in the tree. But a Blue Tit wasn't so lucky last week. In just a moment, a blur of white fur rocketed from its hiding place, took the unfortunate bird from the bird table, cleared the neighbour's fence and disappeared while a cloud of small blue grey feathers was still fluttering to the ground. I shall have to rethink the feeding arrangements.

But it's not all bad news. I was given a brace of pheasants which I had to pluck and draw. I decided to place some of the innards on the grass. In no time at all the Red Kites were circling and one swooped down and took the meat (which was of course uncooked).

Looking after garden wildlife

Birds

1. Continue to feed garden birds. An easy supply of food will provide a quick meal for busy parent birds. If insects and larvae appear to be scarce, put out mini-mealworms for their young. Do not put out whole peanuts as young birds can choke on them.
2. Remember fresh clean water for drinking and bathing.
3. Clear away uneaten food and bird droppings daily to prevent contamination and disease then WASH YOUR HANDS.

Other wildlife

1. Create shelters for frogs and toads under stones or logs.
2. Put up insect boxes, bee nesting tubes, posts, blocks or logs – see our leaflets.
3. Sow or plant nectar and butterfly-breeding plants – again see our leaflets.
4. Visit our wildflower garden as it is developed in the walled garden at Hughenden Manor for ideas (open to the public on Fridays).

Pat Morris



All about badgers

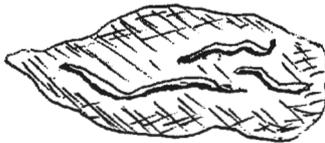
This talk was given by Mike Collard of Bucks Badger Group at the Environment Centre on Holywell Mead on 16th February 2006. It was supported by 20 people.

No details were spared, for the talk ranged from the badger's morphology, including its broad, five-toed foot, how to tell one badger from another (by its tail pattern), how it lives, and how to recognise its "pooh". The slides of its faeces, containing remains of earthworms, cherry stones, or vegetable matter, were all displayed, causing much mirth. Badgers dragging bedding backwards into their setts, hairs left on barbed wire, and tracks through farmers' fields were also shown.

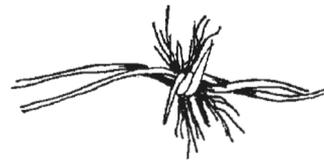
Having dealt with the natural aspect of the badger, Mike went on to discuss badger-watching, the problems between man and badger, and how artificial setts, tunnels under roads, and badger gates were all methods of solving some of the problems. Apparently, reflectors placed along the roadside, at the right height, had some success as a deterrent to badgers crossing the roads at night, one of the most common causes of death. Fortunately, bovine T.B., which causes farmers to demand badger culling in areas such as Gloucestershire and South West England, is not yet a problem in this part of the country.

Thanks to Mike for such an enjoyable and informative evening. To find out more about badgers or to join a badger group, contact Mike on 01494 866908.

Pat Morris



*Badger dropping - Shapeless.
Contents and colour according to
diet. Left in dung pits or latrines*



*Badger hairs caught on barbed wire -
guard hairs are long and coarse*

Fox, dog and badger tracks - A fox has four toes and the track is a narrow, diamond shape. A dog also has four toes but the track is broad and square. A badger has five toes and the track is broad.





Wycombe swans 2005-2006

*Photograph by Eric Britnell
taken at Marlow*



In 2005, for the first time in several years, no cygnets were hatched in High Wycombe. Although some eggs were laid in a nest belonging to David and Kate who have been resident in the Rye area, Kate is partially disabled and probably had difficulty getting up to the nest which David had built on a bank several feet above the Dyke.

The number of swans on the Dyke had been relatively high with an average of about thirty during the winter. The reason is not clear but David is no longer as aggressive in his old age and cannot drive off the incomers. From checking the ring details, we can tell that the rings were put on by the Swanuppers during the July River Thames censuses or by Wendy Hermon at the Swan Lifeline treatment centre in Eton. Some of the swans currently present have come from Maidenhead, Marlow and Henley. When swans move they mainly travel up and down river valleys. However families have been seen flying over Booker airfield apparently from the Thames to West Wycombe Park and last summer one was found wandering down a road in Castlefield.

At Swanupping one aim is to count and ring all the cygnets of the year. 2005 was a particularly good year for cygnets hatched with many surviving the first months of life. At Marlow Lock there was a brood of ten. Fewer of our local swans have had to be taken into care and those that have, mainly had leg injuries. Thankfully few of the

Wycombe swans have had fishing tackle problems, although an adult swan and cygnet were caught in fishing tackle on the Dyke on March 2nd this year. Maybe the local anglers are becoming more careful. Tackle continues to be a problem on the Thames as are attacks by vandals and people using guns.

Late one Friday afternoon in November, one pen was reported in a tiny back yard behind an office in Castle Street, High Wycombe. It was handicapped by having only one eye, but was otherwise OK: lacking an eye probably contributed to the situation. It was released onto the Dyke where it remained overnight, but it was next seen on the Sunday morning at Widbrook Common near Cookham.

Anyone coming across a dead swan should not panic about avian flu at the moment. If the cause is unknown, it should be reported to DEFRA or Swan Lifeline who will have the latest advice. (DEFRA can be contacted on 08459 33 55 77 and Swan Lifeline on 01753 859397.) Swans die in the wild all the time from many causes, natural and otherwise. The swans we see do not migrate and have not come from Europe, which reduces the risk. They do of course come into contact with other water birds which could have well come from abroad.

Eric Britnell

Unveiling of memorial plaque to Maurice Young

A plaque in memory of Maurice Young will be unveiled in the Meeting Room of the Environment Centre on Holywell Mead on June 7th 2006 at 7.30pm. Maurice, who died in November 2004, was a founder member of Wycombe Wildlife Group, and a principal contributor to the work and achievements of the Group and many other conservation bodies. All those who knew Maurice are cordially invited to attend this event but please let me or Roger Wilding know by 1st May if you will be attending.

If any of you have any special memories of Maurice, for inclusion in a memorial booklet to be kept alongside the plaque, please send them to me by 1st May, with any examples of his work which can be incorporated into a display.

Pat Morris



Web Links Request

www.wycombewildlifegrp.co.uk

We are keen to create reciprocal links with other environmentally-minded local groups' web sites. If your group would be happy for us to display your web address on our site please let our Webmaster know.

Our web site:

www.wycombewildlifegrp.co.uk

E-mail addresses :

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w.w.group@btopenworld.com

Newsletter editor: Pat Morris:

roymorris@freeuk.com

Webmaster: Malcolm Pusey:

mac@mpusey.freereserve.co.uk

Snail-mail

Chairman WWG
c/o129 Deeds Grove
High Wycombe
Bucks HP12 3PA

Would you like to join us ?

If so complete this application
(or a photocopy) and send to :
WWG Membership Secretary
c/o 73 Carver Hill Road,
High Wycombe, HP11 2UB
I / We wish to join WWG

Name :

Address :

Tel. no.

Amount enclosed, (please circle)

£5 (Individual/Family/Household/
School/Organisation)

£2.50 (Student or Retired Individual)



WILDLIFE NOTICE BOARD



Observations



Raven flying over Common Wood on 02.01.06
 50/60 Bramblings in Common Wood in January
 Pipistrelle bat hunting in Deeds Grove on 18.01.06
 Tree Creeper in Amersham Hill Drive on 06.02.06
 Pair of pheasants in Carver Hill garden in February
 Lychnis moth in house in Deeds Grove at end of February
 Frog in pond in Carrington Road at end of February
 Red Kite in garden in Downley in February
 Siskin in Amersham Hill Drive on 01.03.06
 Brambling in Amersham Hill Drive on 03.03.06 and other days
 Buff-tailed Bumblebee in Amersham Hill Drive on 04.03.06
 Frogs throughout Wycombe on 08.03.06
 Frogspawn in Amersham Hill Drive on 10.03.06
 Pair of Grey Wagtails in Amersham Hill Drive on 10.03.06
 Dotted Border moth in Amersham Hill Drive on 16.03.06



WWG Contact List



Chairman & Site Management Co-ordinator:
 Roger Wilding 01494 438374
 Newsletter Editor: Pat Morris 01494 529484
 Membership Secretary:
 James Donald 01494 637877
 Treasurer: Peter Hazzard
 Wycombe Wildlife Family Group:
 Ranger Service 01494 421825
 Biological surveys: Angus Idle 01494 563673
 Project Officer: Nicole Prater
 07939 188159 (mobile)



Contacts for Wildlife, Conservation & Environmental Groups in Wycombe District



Bassetsbury Group	David Reed	01494 439665
Berks, Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust	(Oxon Office)	01865 775476
Booker Common & Woods Protection Society	Ron Walker	01494 444824
British Naturalists' Assoc. S. Bucks Branch	Ann Jones	01494 675196
British Trust for Conservation Volunteers	Alison Smith	01296 330033
British Trust for Ornithology (Regional Rep.)	To be appointed	
Bucks Invertebrate Group	Mike Palmer	01296 624519
Bucks Badger Group	Mike Collard	01494 866908
Bucks Bird Club	Roger Warren	01491 638544
Bucks Community Association	Francis Gomme	01844 274865
Bucks County Council Countryside Initiatives Team	Anna Humphries	01296 382288
Butterfly Conservation	Jaci Beaven	01494 444158
Chiltern Society	Angus Idle	01494 563673
Chiltern Chalk Stream Officer	Allen Beechey	01844 355502
Chilterns AONB	Steve Rodrick	01844 355500
Chilterns Conservation Board (Activities and Education)	Cathy Rose	01844 355506
Chilterns Woodland Officer	John Morris	01844 355503
Downley Common Preservation Society	Bill Thompson	01494 520648
English Nature Conservation Officer Bucks	Jenny Young	01635 268881
Frieth Natural History Society	Alan Gudge	01494 881464
Grange Action Group	Dave Wainman	01494 716726
High Wycombe Beekeeping Association	Christine Hazell	01494 531599
High Wycombe Society	Frances Presland	01494 523263
Lane End Conservation Group	Barbel Cheesewright	01494 882938
Marlow Society	Bob Savidge	01628 891121
National Trust	(Office)	01494 755573
Pann Mill Group	Robert Turner	01494 472981
Prestwood Nature	Anna Amblin	01494 862644
Ramblers Association	J.L. Esslemont	01494 881597
Princes Risborough Countryside Group	Francis Gomme	01844 274865
Saunderton Wildlife Sanctuary	Margaret Baker	01844 342188
St. Tiggywinkles	Les Stocker	01844 292292
Swan Lifeline	Wendy Hermon	01753 859397
The Environment Centre on Holywell Mead Co-ordinator		01494 511585
Woodland Trust (voluntary speaker)	Michael Hyde	01628 485474
Wycombe District Council Ranger Service	Julie Hopton	01494 421825



For queries about **BATS** contact the **WDC Rangers** : 01494 421824

